

Commercial

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Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription dues for these papers by Postal Money Order.

BY AUTHORITY.



Foreign Office Notice.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of His Privy Council of State:

HON. LUTHER AHOLO,
HON. JOHN K. KAUNAMANO,
HON. JOHN T. BAKER,
MAJOR ROBERT H. BAKER,
MR. SAMUEL M. DAMON,
MR. ALFRED N. TRIPP.
Foreign Office, Honolulu, August 12, 1884.
aug12-d&w1t

It has pleased His Majesty to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Health:

HIS EXCELLENCY PAUL NEUMANN,
COL. THE HON. CURTIS P. LAUKEA.
The Board is now constituted as follows:
HIS EX. WALTER M. GIBSON, President.
CHAS. T. GULICK,
PAUL NEUMANN,
HON. A. S. CLEGGHORN,
HON. CURTIS P. LAUKEA.
Foreign Office, August 13, 1884. aug14-d1t-w2t

It has pleased His Majesty to appoint HON. JOHN LOT KAULUKOU to be a member of the Board of Education.

The Board is now constituted as follows:
HIS EX. WALTER M. GIBSON, President.
HIS EX. JOHN M. KAPENA,
HON. DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
HON. JOHN S. WALKER,
HON. JOHN L. KAULUKOU.
Foreign Office, August 13, 1884. aug14-d1t-w2t

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased to permit Major ANTONIO ROSA to accept the decoration of the fifth class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred on him by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.
Foreign Office, Honolulu, August 12, 1884.
aug13-d&w1t

It has pleased His Majesty the King to re-appoint HIS EX. JOHN OWEN DOMINIS as Governor of the Island of Oahu.
Aliiolani Hale, August 20, 1884. ag20-d1t-w2t

It has pleased His Majesty the King to re-appoint HIS HONOR CHARLES FREDERICK HART as a Circuit Judge for the Island of Hawaii.
Aliiolani Hale, August 20, 1884. ag20-d1t-w2t

I have this day appointed G. B. Meheula, Esq., District Judge for the District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai.
SOLOMON NAAUAO,
Acting Governor for Island of Kauai.
Office of Governor of Kauai, Lihue, August 1, 1884. aug12-3tw

I have this day appointed John Aluli to be Pound Master for the District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai, vice G. B. Meheula, Esq., resigned.
SOLOMON NAAUAO,
Acting Governor for Island of Kauai.
Office of Governor of Kauai, Lihue, August 1, 1884. aug12-3tw

LIST OF LICENSES Expiring in the Month of August, 1884.

RETAIL--OAHU.
2 Ah Soon, Waiakani, Koolapoko Honolulu
2 Ah Sum, Pawaia
2 Yung Kee, Pawaia
3 F Horn, Hotel street
4 W H Place, Maunakea street
4 Hauka, Kikihale
5 Wo Sing, Nuuanu street
5 A P Cooke, Queen street
6 H Laage, Queen street
6 Poy Kee, Nuuanu street
7 Moses Mahelona, Waiakani street
8 Pan Hing & Co., Hotel street
9 Kwong On Tai & Co., Hotel street
15 H Reimenschneider, Kaahumanu street
16 W E Foster, Fort street
18 Cha Wing & Co., Nuuanu street
19 J H Burns, Jr., cor Bethel & King street
24 Lam Goon, Maemae
25 A W Pierce & Co., Queen street
27 Yick Shung Lung & Co., Maunakea street
27 Len Wo York Kee & Co., Hotel street
28 Hollister & Co., cor Fort & Merchant sts

MAUI.
1 Chok Wai, Olowalu
2 Quong Fong, Paia, Makawao
2 C A Hona, Waihee
13 Amann, Wailuku, Molokai
14 Chun Lo, Lahaina
19 C Asing, Haiku
20 J Grunwald, Makalae, Hana
24 Wing Tai, Wailuku
27 Tong Mok, Kula
30 Ahuli, Kaupo

HAWAII.
8 S G Wilder & Co., Mahukona
8 Wilder & Co., Kawaihau
10 C Afong, Pepeekeo, Hilo
12 Atai, Hilo
13 Kwong Chong & Co., Puelnehu North Kohala
14 Kwong Cheong Leong, Lamphoehoe
16 Akui, Napoopoo, Kau
16 Wing Shin Kee, Punaluu, Kau
21 Hong Sing Kee, Maunali, Hilo
24 Akau, Kohanaka, Kona
25 Kung Fook Lung, Huamu, Hilo
30 Jas White, Halawa, North Kohala

KAUAI.
6 Chong Wo Kee, Hanalei
27 Chon Young Kwai, Elele

VICTUALING.
7 Aluna, Wailuku, Maui
7 S Sam Loy & Co., Paia, Makawao
13 Yee Sum & Co., Punaluu, Hilo
23 Adele De Jean, Hotel street
24 Akau, Kohanaka, Kona
30 Ben Yan, Wailua, Kauai

BUTCHER.
1 Geo Gray, Hotel street, Honolulu
1 Pu, Honopu, North Kohala
5 G W C Jones, Kau
11 Hana Plantation, Hana
11 Kekahuna, Hana
18 J D Paris, Jr., Kuaialoa
22 Mrs Nannie P Brewer, Koolapoko
26 H N Greenwell, Kona
28 J Walawala, Kawaihau

WHOLESALE.
10 Hollister & Co., Nuuanu street
25 A S Pierce, Queen street

DEALERS SPIRIT.
2 Macfarlane & Co., Kaahumanu street

BILLIARD.
6 L K Kaunuaui, Koloa, Kauai
9 P Launua, Hilo
14 Ahuli & Kepolaki, Wailuku

BOAT.
24 Keluke, Honolulu

SALMON.
1 J W Kuaialu, Fish Market

LAPAAT.
1 Daniel Napela, Molokai

CAKE PEDDLING.
21 Chung Yat, Kingdom
24 Ahol, Kingdom
29 Wo Kana, Kingdom

DRUG.
28 Hollister & Co., cor Fort and Merchant streets

PEDDLING.
31 Idela Fuente, Kingdom

NOTICE.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR THE VOLCANO,

And RETURN TO HONOLULU.

May be obtained from the undersigned.

Tourists leaving Honolulu by the steamer Planter, as per time-table, will be landed at Punaia; from whence they will be conveyed by rail way to Pahala, where horses and guides will be in attendance.

Tourists can make the round trip by this route in seven days, giving them four days for the land trip to and from the Volcano.

Fare for the round trip from Honolulu to the Volcano and back, \$60.

Further information can be had at the office of the

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.,
Esplanade, Honolulu.
Or from J. F. JUDD, VOLCANO HOUSE,
my15-wly

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

THE OPPOSITION'S FAILURE.

We most cheerfully report the fact that "a public reception was tendered the Independent members of the Legislative Assembly last Saturday evening." These gentlemen must feel a deal of honorable pride in the approbation of their constituency. And now that the session has adjourned *sine die*, it is eminently proper that these heroes should be decorated with laurels, and that this community should feel the salvation of the country can be attributed to their efforts. It would be an invidious critic indeed, who, perusing the record of the Assembly, should inquire, "What have they accomplished?"

"What conquests bring they home?"

"What tributaries follow them to Rome to grace in captive bonds their chariot wheels?"

Is their triumphal car decorated with the gory corpses of their political foes, and does the Cabinet, with bowed heads and fettered hands, march under the yoke? In fine, wherein does their victory lie? We cannot say. We fear that there has been a great deal of ammunition wasted for very little game.

A good, healthy, energetic opposition is a benefit to any Government. But while it should be earnest and persistent, everything that might be construed as personal animosities, weakens it. Herein lies the failure of the Opposition. It had ample material to work upon, but it neglected the real issues of the fight to fritter away its strength in malignant personal attacks. It kept hammering away at the members of the Cabinet to the neglect of the assailable measures of that body. Therefore, at the end of the session it stands just where it did at the beginning. It has shown its disposition to make a winning fight, but it has lacked the ability for the contest. It presents the appearance, not of a victorious, but a defeated army, and the ovations its friends may shower upon it, cannot alter this fact. Yet the foe stood altogether upon the defensive. The Opposition had its own time to plan campaigns and lead assaults. It was not harassed by any skirmishing on the part of the enemy. And all the public receptions in the world, all the congratulatory phrases, and triumphal cheers cannot put any other face on the legislative record of "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition."

THE BATTLE OF THE BILLS.

The report of the Committee on Street Railway Bills was adopted in last Tuesday forenoon's session of the Legislature, and the Austin bill was ordered engrossed. Mr. Dole's motion to insert the name of Wilson instead of Austin in the latter bill certainly displayed no lack of modesty. Mr. Dole's bill, drawn by him for Mr. Wilson, was thrown out, but the honorable gentleman had no hesitation in attempting to capture the Attorney-General's bill for his client, Mr. Wilson. The attempt was a delightfully cool exhibition of gall, and almost deserved to be successful for the very audacity of its conception. Judge Widemann's speech on those bills was the feature of the session. It was sharp, logical, and cut right into the heart of the business. He gave the Dole-Wilson bill a brilliant scoring, and boldly told the talented leader of the Opposition that he had

not hesitated to insert a section in that bill which was in direct antagonism to the laws of the country. A street railroad is a necessity in this city; but the franchise must be given to those who will conscientiously take the matter in hand, and not peddle it to the highest bidder. We believe the passage of the Austin bill, behind which Mr. Flowerdew stands, is a positive benefit to this community. It does not contain an objectionable section. It will be the means of bringing a large amount of foreign capital here, and there will be no jobbery or penny policy about its construction.

THE "BULLETIN'S" BLUNDER.

Our chirping little contemporary, the *Bulletin*, had the following last Wednesday:

We clip the following from the unusually idiotic columns of our mutual friend the *ADVERTISER*, and invite our readers to hunt up all the dictionaries in the city and find out what "sanitation" means. Webster evidently does not know, or perhaps he took some weak whiskey and water and forgot to put it in. For choice editorial, commend us to the following:

Then follows the extract from this journal wherein the word "sanitation" occurs. Usually things of this sort are not worthy of notice, but as an expose of the ignorance of the *Bulletin* we quote from Webster's Unabridged, page 1577, "Sanitation—the preservation of health; hygiene." It is about time our little neighbor grew tired of stumbling against the *ADVERTISER*. It never fails to catch a knock-down blow. When next it runs around the corner to borrow a friend's dictionary, it should also employ the services of some one who understands that useful volume.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

In view of the advent of a large number of Japanese women to this country in the near future, it may not be out of place to note a few prominent characteristics of these Asiatic females. The *Japan Mail* recently translated a lengthy article from the *Hochi Shimbun* (Japanese paper) on the "Profligacy of Japanese Women." It speaks of the dissolute conduct of those female as "highly reprehensible," and goes on to devote a whole column, in a very strong language, on what they stigmatize as "a great and melancholy evil." The Hong-kong *Daily Press*, in commenting on this subject, says that "We think that our Tokio contemporary is somewhat disposed to exaggerate, and to attribute more immorality than necessary to the unhappy creatures he refers to. Japanese women of the class he speaks of are certainly, as a rule, far better behaved than their Western sisters, though doubtless there are some so brutalized as to have lost all trace of womanhood. The subject is a painful one, and it is sad to find that almost the only emigrants from Japan are immoral women." A reason given for this is the Buddhist religion, the tenets of which place women on a lower scale than man, and afford her little or no hope in the future.

The *Press* goes on to say: "Nor is this all; the Japanese law is entirely in favor of the husband. He may take to himself two or three concubines; he may spend his means and his health in the haunts of vice, thus robbing his family; he may get constantly drunk with *sake* (wine) and ill-use his wife, but she has no redress. On the other hand, he can divorce her for such a cause as disobedience to his parents, or even for excessive loquacity. Yet it is common enough in Japan to find the wife the real mistress alike of her lord and

her home, an ascendancy acquired by native tact, grace and cleverness. In Japan, while woman has yet to obtain her proper place socially, she nevertheless is accorded more respect than in other Eastern lands. In no other Oriental country, too, has so much attention been given to the education of woman, nor is there one, we believe, where she has enjoyed equal freedom. The latter fact, perhaps, more than anything, joined with her social degradation, has helped to make vice flauntingly apparent in Japan."

Professor Griffis, who spent some years in close and thoughtful study of Japanese people, formed a favorable opinion of the Japanese girl. He writes:—"The Japanese maiden is bright, intelligent, interesting, modest, ladylike, self-reliant; neither a slave nor a wanton. What the American girl is in Europe, the Japanese maiden is among Asiatics. Both are misunderstood. A Japanese virgin may act in a way not reconcilable with our standards. She may expose her charms so as to shock our exalted and chaste masculinity. Lighter-skinned woman-kind may see moral obliquity in an eye not perfectly horizontal, when there is none. Japanese virgins know nothing of the white lady's calculated limits of exposure, or of scientific dressmaking, which by an inch of affluent economy exerts a more wicked influence than a nude bust empty of intent to charm." In forming an opinion of the Japanese women every allowance is to be made for customs, for habit and for education. They cannot fairly be judged by our own standards, for they have not enjoyed the advantages which women in Western countries enjoy. But the social evil will not be purged from Japan, even in a degree, until a higher moral tone prevails among her citizens. It is as unfair to throw all the blame upon the Japanese woman as it was for Adam to plead that the woman tempted him in the garden. Let Japanese statesmen reason out this great problem and they will find that the circumstances make the women what they are, and that altered conditions will effect a social reformation that will lead to the moral and physical regeneration of the race.

EVEN the *Gazette*, stately, dignified and occasionally decent, feels the absence of its editor. The insinuation that the bill to protect creditors against the raids of fraudulent insolvents was introduced because no monetary inducement was given to repress it, could emanate only from one of the thrifty proprietors who is a proprietor, but does not understand the proprieties of journalism. He, following the profession of gathering fees, was not considerate, but he calls his journal into service to help eke out the Chinese contribution—a reluctant contribution which failed to come forth. There was no money except on his side of the fight, and his procurers did not get it, because the Celestial is trained too well. Let us deplore the unfilled pocket.

WHAT has heretofore been considered an axiom, that a prophet hath honor save in his own house and in his own country, has, in the case of Dr. O'Donnell and his lepers, proven a fallacy. Prophets who want honor abroad will not be recognized when accompanied by lepers or smallpox patients. Some Eastern physicians go so far as to assert that O'Donnell doesn't know anything about leprosy. This is misstating the case. He has been a close student of the disease, with ample opportunity of study and the school at his very doors. Did O'Donnell possess a mental balance he would be a valuable authority on leprosy and kindred diseases.